

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee

BILL: PCS/SB 1824 (915798)

INTRODUCER: Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee

SUBJECT: OGSR/Information that identifies a child participating in a government-sponsored recreation program

DATE: April 18, 2009

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Molloy	Yeatman	CA	Favorable
2.	Naf	Wilson	GO	Pre-meeting
3.			RC	
4.				
5.				
6.				

I. Summary:

Section 119.071(5)(c), F.S., provides that any information that identifies or helps to locate a child participating in a government-sponsored recreation program or camp, or information that identifies or helps to locate the parents or guardians of such a child, is exempt from the public records provisions of s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, of the State Constitution. The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act¹ and is repealed October 2, 2009 unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature.

This bill reenacts the exemption, defines the terms “child” and “government-sponsored recreation program,” and makes organizational and editorial changes. This bill does not expand the scope of the exemption and therefore does not require a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature for passage.

This bill substantially amends s. 119.071(5)(c), F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Florida’s Public Records Law - Florida has a long history of providing public access to the records of governmental and other public entities. The Legislature enacted its first law affording access to public records in 1892. In 1992, Florida voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution which raised the statutory right of access to public records to a constitutional level.

¹ See s. 119.15, F.S.

Section 24(a), Art. I, of the State Constitution, provides that:

Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public records made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

The Public Records Law is contained in chapter 119, F.S., and specifies conditions under which the public must be given access to governmental records. Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S., provides that every person who has custody of a public record² must permit the record to be inspected and examined by any person, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record. Unless specifically exempted, all agency³ records are to be available for public inspection.

Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines the term “public record” to include all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency. The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business which are “intended to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge.”⁴ All such materials, regardless of whether they are in final form, are open for public inspection unless made exempt.⁵

Only the Legislature is authorized to create exemptions to open government requirements.⁶ Exemptions must be created by general law and such law must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption. Further, the exemption must be no broader than necessary to

² s. 119.011(1), F.S., defines “public record” to include “all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, film, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.”

³ s. 119.011(2), F.S., defines “agency” as “...any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.”

⁴ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Shafer, Reid, and Assocs., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640(Fla. 1980).

⁵ *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So.2d 420 (Fla. 1979)

⁶ Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution.

accomplish the stated purpose of the law.⁷ A bill enacting an exemption⁸ may not contain other substantive provisions although it may contain multiple exemptions relating to one subject.⁹

There is a difference between records that the Legislature exempts from public inspection and those that the Legislature makes confidential and exempt from public inspection. If a record is made confidential with no provision for its release so that its confidential status will be maintained, such record may not be released by an agency to anyone other than the person or entities designated in the statute.¹⁰ If a record is simply exempt from mandatory disclosure requirements, an agency is not prohibited from disclosing the record in all circumstances.¹¹

Open Government Sunset Review Act (s. 119.15, F.S.) - The Open Government Sunset Review Act (act) establishes a review and repeal process for public records exemptions. In the fifth year after enactment of a new exemption or in the fifth year after substantial amendment of an existing exemption, the exemption is repealed on October 2, unless reenacted by the Legislature. Each year, by June 1, the Division of Statutory Revision of the Joint Legislative Management Committee is required to certify to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the language and statutory citation of each exemption scheduled for repeal the following year.

The act states that an exemption may be created, expanded, or maintained only if: (1) it serves an identifiable public purpose; and (2) if it is not broader than necessary to meet the public purpose it serves. An identifiable public purpose is served if the exemption meets one of three statutory purposes and if the Legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to override the strong public policy of open government and cannot be accomplished without the exemption. The three statutory purposes are:

- If the exemption allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.
- If the exemption protects information of a sensitive personal nature concerning individuals, the release of which information would be defamatory to such individuals or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of such individuals or would jeopardize the safety of such individuals.
- If the exemption protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, including but not limited to, a formula, pattern, device, combination of devices, or compilation of information which is used to protect or further a business advantage over those who do not know or use it, the disclosure of which information would injure the affected entity in the marketplace.

⁷ *Memorial Hospital-West Volusia v. News-Journal Corporation*, 729 So.2d 373, 380 (Fla. 1999); *Halifax Hospital Medical Center v. News-Journal Corporation*, 724 So.2d 567 (Fla. 1999).

⁸ s. 119.15, F.S., provides that an existing exemption may be considered a new exemption if the exemption is expanded to cover additional records.

⁹ Article 1, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution

¹⁰ Attorney General Opinion 85-62, August 1, 1985.

¹¹ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA), review denied, 589 So.2d. 289 (Fla. 1991).

Public Records Exemption for information that identifies or helps to locate certain

children - The 2004 Legislature enacted chapter 2004-32, Laws of Florida,¹² to create a public records exemption for information that would identify or help locate a child participating in a government sponsored recreation program or camp. The exemption was enacted in response to a parental custodial issue in Palm Beach County when the non-custodial parent submitted a public records request using the child's name. Identifying information was released to the non-custodial parent, who then attempted to abduct the child.

The exemption covers the participating child's name, home address, photograph, telephone and social security numbers, and the name and location of the school attended by the child. To provide further protection, the name, home address, telephone number, and social security number of the participating child's parent or guardian is also exempt. The exemption was created to reduce the opportunity for stalking, harassment, abduction or abuse of children participating in these programs.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill removes the repeal date, thereby reenacting the public records exemption.

The bill defines the terms "child" and "government-sponsored recreation program" for purposes of the exemption. "Child" is defined as any person younger than 18 years of age. "Government-sponsored recreation program" is defined as a program for which an agency assumes responsibility for a child participating in that program, including, but not limited to, after-school programs, athletic programs, nature programs, summer camps, or other recreational programs.

The bill makes organizational and editorial changes.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

In accordance with a review conducted under the Open Government Sunset Review Act, this bill repeals section 2 of chapter 2004-32, Laws of Florida. This bill complies with the requirement of article I, section 24 of the Florida Constitution that the Legislature address public records exemptions in legislation separate from substantive law changes.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹² s. 119.071(5)(c), F.S.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.